Library

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN, BRISBANE. BULLETIN NO. 23 OF 1957.

QUEENSLAND FACTORY STATISTICS, 1955-56.

(Including Heat, Light, and Power Works.)

For statistical purposes, a factory is defined as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, and /or where some form of mechanical power is used. Figures throughout this bulletin are in accordance with this definition, and generally include "Heat, Light, and Power" establishments. In Table 3 sub-totals excluding this group have been inserted, thus showing the State totals for all the classes engaged in a stricter sense in making and repairing "articles".

During the year ended 30th June, 1956, there were 5,378 factories in operation in Queensland, the total being 94 more than in the previous year, and 2,291 more than in the pre-war year, 1938-39. The greatest increase in the number of establishments in the latest twelve months was in the Industrial Metals, Machines, &c. class, where 1,912 establishments were 85 more than in 1954-55. The 1,044, 839, and 535 factories in the Food, Drink, and Tobacco, the Woodworking, &c., and the Clothing groups respectively showed no appreciable increase in numbers, but the first of these classes provided more employment than in the previous year.

Employment during the twelve months averaged 102,473 workers, of whom 85,123 were males and 17,350 were females. The total was 2,180 higher than in the previous year, an increase of 2.2 per cent., males and females both having increased in approximately the same proportion. Compared with ten years earlier, i.e., the first post-war year, 1945-46, employment of males had increased by 58.9 per cent., and of females by 46.1 per cent. Preliminary estimates indicate that the average employment of over 100,000 factory workers in 1955-56 will be maintained in 1956-57.

Over one-third of the total employment was provided by the Industrial Metals, Machines, &c. class, which averaged 35,215 workers during 1955-56. This class employed 39 per cent. of the male factory workers but only 12 per cent. of the females. Food, Drink, and Tobacco employed approximately one-quarter of the total workers, averaging 26,726 over the year, and had 27 per cent. of all male workers and 23 per cent. of all females. Male employment was predominant in the Woodworking (including Sawmilling) &c., class, where the 10,678 workers included 12 per cent. of the State's male factory workers and only 4 per cent. of the females. Relatively heaviest employer of female labour was the Clothing class, its 6,072 female workers being 35 per cent. of the females in all factory classes, while it employed only 2,520, or 3 per cent., of the males.

Male employment was higher in most classes than in the previous year, but three classes which employ fairly large numbers of male workers showed slightly lower figures than in 1954-55. These were Woodworking, &c., Furniture, Bedding, &c., and Clothing, with 9,999, 2,653, and 2,520 male workers respectively in 1955-56. The Industrial Metals, Machinery, &c., class showed a large increase of over 1,000 males to a total of 33,127, while Paper, Stationery, Printing, &c., showed an even larger relative increase to 3,742. Although nearly all classes of factories showed increases in female employment, the class employing most female labour, Clothing, recorded a fall from 6,227 to 6,072 females from 1954-55 to 1955-56. This decrease in female employment was more than made up by increases in Food, Drink, and Tobacco (3,967 females), Industrial Metals, Machines, &c., (2,088 females), and other classes employing lesser numbers of females.

Factories in Queensland employed in June, 1956, 16,871 juveniles under 21 years of age, of whom 10,947 were males and 5,924 were females. Both these totals were slightly higher than in the previous June, but juvenile employment has been relatively steady since the war. While adult male workers in all factories in 1955-56 were more than double as many and adult females were nearly two and a half times as many as in 1938-39, juvenile males increased only from 9,228 to 10,947, and juvenile females from 5,374 to 5,924. Both boys and girls under 16 years, included in these totals, were fewer in 1956 than they were in 1939, their totals in 1956 being 1,749 boys and 1,199 girls.

Goods and services produced by factories in 1955-56 were valued at £371,644,000, an increase of £15,628,000, or 4.4 per cent., over the previous year. This output included the value of materials consumed, which are the produce of primary and other industries, and when the value of these items (materials, containers, power, repairs to premises and plant) were deducted, the net value of production of factories for 1955-56 was £128,080,000. The two largest industry classes, Industrial Metals, Machines, &c., and Food, Drink, and Tobacco, each produced about one-third of the total value of production, their shares being £40,487,000 and £40,591,000 respectively. Both recorded substantially higher figures than in the previous year.

Over half of the value of production was required for payment of salaries and wages, which amounted to £72,460,000 for all factories. Although the two classes, Industrial Metals, Machines, &c., and Food, Drink, and Tobacco, contributed about equally to total value of production, the former had a much larger wages and salaries bill of £25,172,000, compared with £21,224,000 for the latter. The Food, Drink, and Tobacco class has much the heavier investment in buildings and plant, and a greater proportion of its value of production is required to service capital. Apart from payment of wages and salaries, the net value of production has to meet depreciation, office expenses, taxation, &c., as well as return on capital invested and proprietors' drawings and profit. Value of production per worker in 1955-56 was £1,250 compared with £1,197 in 1954-55, while salaries and wages per male employee amounted to £803, compared with £773 in 1954-55, and for females £445 compared with £432.

Land and buildings used by factories at 30th June, 1956, were valued at £52,602,000 and plant and machinery at £85,777,000, representing increases during the preceding twelve months of £6,415,000 and £9,410,000 respectively. The Heat, Light, and Power class accounted for £7,900,000 in land and buildings, and for £26,385,000 in plant and machinery. Of the remaining £59,392,000 in plant and machinery, which was used by ordinary factories, well over one-half, or £34,719,000, was employed by the Food, Drink, and Tobacco class. Amongst these, Sugar Mills were the most heavily capitalised industry, their plant and machinery alone being valued at £22,355,000, or 38 per cent. of the total value of machinery and plant used by all factories other than Heat, Light, and Power works.

Over half (£69,582,000) of the total net value of factory production (£128,080,000) in 1955-56 was produced in factories situated in the metropolitan area. South Queensland outside the metropolitan area (£27,122,000) accounted for a little more than one-fifth of the total value, North Queensland (£23,638,000) for a little less than one-fifth, and Central Queensland (£7,738,000) for nearly one-sixteenth. In South Queensland there were approximately 80 factory workers for every 1,000 of the population, and in Central and North Queensland 56 and 72 respectively.

Table 1 attached gives comparative total figures for 1938-39 and the last four years, and in Table 2 the proportionate distribution of costs of production are given for the same years. The 1955-56 figures are shown by industrial classes in Table 3, and by geographical divisions of the State in Table 4.

More detailed information for 1955-56, covering the principal factory industries and including particulars of materials used and commodities produced, will be published in a later bulletin.

S. E. SOLOMON,
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

BRISBANE.

19th July, 1957.

Table 1 - Queensland Factories, 1938-39 and the Last Four Years.
(Including Heat, Light, and Power Works.)

Item.		1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Establishments ..	No.	3,087	5,068	5,199	5,284	5,378
Workers[a] -						
Males	No.	43,941	77,627	81,425	83,290	85,123
Females	No.	10,169	15,496	16,694	17,003	17,350
Total	No.	54,110	93,123	98,119	100,293	102,473
Proportion of Workers of Each Sex -						
Males	%	81.2	83.4	83.0	83.0	83.1
Females	%	18.8	16.6	17.0	17.0	16.9
Land and Buildings	£	12,299,089	34,719,887	40,002,645	46,187,009	52,602,323
Machinery and Plant	£	18,095,415	51,669,566	64,159,949	76,366,901	85,776,682
Materials Used, &c.	£	42,596,049	187,571,957	211,450,860	224,336,528	231,584,136
Power, Fuel, Light, Water, and Lubricating Oil ..	£	1,423,549	9,623,574	10,655,517	11,619,266	11,979,953
Output	£	63,321,073	295,404,864	332,360,875	356,016,362	371,644,152
Production (Value Added)	£	19,301,475	98,209,333	110,254,498	120,060,568	128,080,063
Salaries and Wages[b] -						
Males	£	9,920,001	51,518,390	56,607,380	61,125,266	64,917,680
Females	£	967,228	6,072,420	6,825,043	7,174,603	7,542,402
Total	£	10,887,229	57,590,810	63,432,423	68,299,869	72,460,082
Average Salaries and Wages per Employee -						
Males	£	239	701	733	773	803
Females	£	96	400	418	432	445

a Average over whole year, including working proprietors.
b Excluding working proprietors.

Table 2 - Proportion of Costs, &c., to Total Output.

Item.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	%	%	%	%	%
Materials Used, &c. ..	67.3	63.5	63.7	63.0	62.3
Power, Fuel, Light, Water, and Lubricating Oil ..	2.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Salaries and Wages ..	17.2	19.5	19.1	19.2	19.5
Balance for Depreciation, Interest, Drawings, Profit, &c.	13.3	13.7	14.0	14.5	15.0
Total Output ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3 - Queensland Factories by Statistical Classes, 1955-56.

Class.	Establishments.	Workers[a] (including Working Proprietors).			Salaries and Wages (excluding Working Proprietors' Drawings).			Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Plant.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	100	1,764	61	1,825	1,380,344	27,425	1,407,769	6,429,798	2,685,331	837,101	2,329,927
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	57	1,243	52	1,295	963,194	22,344	985,538	2,725,319	1,767,074	716,493	995,467
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, and Grease ..	70	1,439	330	1,769	1,205,075	153,291	1,358,366	11,356,370	3,919,072	1,258,252	1,901,673
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances	1,912	33,127	2,088	35,215	24,275,460	896,973	25,172,433	88,145,748	40,486,706	13,553,749	9,349,870
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate	42	289	38	327	180,690	11,911	192,601	429,173	317,321	112,330	37,264
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	29	742	1,356	2,098	578,864	577,049	1,155,913	6,203,965	1,990,038	676,229	942,897
7. Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	52	1,098	190	1,288	819,920	79,155	899,075	4,380,679	1,433,866	289,951	369,959
8. Clothing	535	2,520	6,072	8,592	1,525,548	2,540,792	4,066,340	12,494,278	6,510,613	2,308,190	1,137,427
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	1,044	22,759	3,967	26,726	19,361,688	1,862,543	21,224,231	173,738,088	40,591,254	18,302,406	34,718,558
10. Woodworking and Basket Ware ..	839	9,999	679	10,678	6,837,194	276,223	7,113,417	27,118,682	12,089,719	2,238,045	3,573,619
11. Furniture, Bedding, &c. ..	302	2,653	395	3,048	1,607,569	158,016	1,765,585	6,407,117	2,822,037	1,057,292	461,734
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	189	3,742	1,555	5,297	3,146,611	681,721	3,828,332	12,832,469	6,591,733	2,280,885	2,842,667
13. Rubber	73	1,352	422	1,774	1,078,248	202,484	1,280,732	6,627,354	2,483,389	856,058	615,818
14. Musical Instruments	5	36	-	36	22,408	-	22,408	47,570	35,656	5,540	3,219
15. Miscellaneous Products ..	56	459	132	591	332,391	46,606	378,997	1,090,593	606,765	209,358	111,702
Total Classes 1 to 15 ..	5,305	83,222	17,337	100,559	63,315,204	7,536,533	70,851,737	360,027,203	124,330,574	44,701,879	59,391,801
16. Heat, Light, and Power ..	73	1,901	13	1,914	1,602,476	5,869	1,608,345	11,616,949	3,749,489	7,900,444	26,384,881
Total All Classes ..	5,378	85,123	17,350	102,473	64,917,680	7,542,402	72,460,082	371,644,152	128,080,063	52,602,323	85,776,682

a Average over whole year.

Table 4 - Queensland Factories in Statistical Divisions, 1955-56.
(Including Heat, Light, and Power Works.)

Statistical Division.	Establishments.	Workers.[a]	Salaries and Wages.[b]	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, Machinery and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan	1,883	54,494	37,965,017	176,512,467	69,581,834	63,934,875
Moreton[c]	664	9,582	6,021,852	26,150,273	9,808,341	7,769,921
Maryborough	598	7,908	5,186,415	29,300,495	9,233,415	11,416,863
Downs	748	6,778	4,276,930	23,400,606	7,379,476	6,463,588
Roma	102	443	240,205	1,036,613	439,959	477,583
South-Western	60	289	149,104	513,856	261,212	432,061
Total South Queensland ..	4,055	79,494	53,839,523	256,914,310	96,704,237	90,494,891
Rockhampton	341	6,053	4,459,044	24,907,239	7,225,537	5,664,628
Central-Western	89	448	274,219	843,418	465,651	706,087
Far-Western	13	53	33,286	166,438	47,120	85,331
Total Central Queensland ..	443	6,554	4,766,549	25,917,095	7,738,308	6,456,046
Mackay	163	3,125	2,514,600	16,976,475	4,490,783	7,102,582
Townsville	250	5,442	4,628,987	22,355,490	7,029,984	10,269,066
Cairns	406	7,966	5,990,082	31,419,022	10,155,460	20,205,478
Peninsula	14	78	49,926	135,903	67,497	100,482
North-Western	47	665	670,415	17,925,857	1,893,794	3,750,460
Total North Queensland ..	880	17,276	13,854,010	88,812,747	23,637,518	41,428,068
Total Queensland ..	5,378	103,324	72,460,082	371,644,152	128,080,063	138,379,005

a Aggregate of average number of workers employed, including working proprietors, during period each factory was operating.
b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.
c Excluding the metropolitan area.